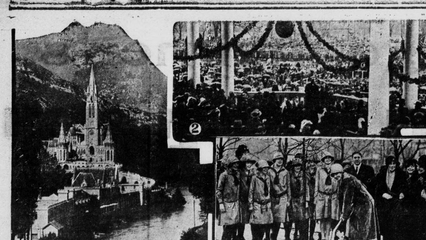

1—Miracle church at Lourdes, France, which the pope may visit on his first trip outside the Vatican. 2—View from the Capitol steps while President Hoover was delivering his inaugural address. 3—One of Mrs. Coolidge's last official acts, planting an oak tree on Chevy Chase school playground.

NEWS REVIEW of CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover's Cabinet Accepted by the Senate—Serious Rebellion in Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S first official act of consequence was to submit to the senate the names of eight men whom he had selected for his cabinet. Radical senators were all set to make a fight against confirmation of Andrew Mellon for secretary of the treasury, but, as was explained in these columns some time ago, it was not necessary for Mr. Hoover to send in Mr. Mellon's name, since he is a holdover, so the radicals were circumvented. Making no invidious distinction, the President also omitted from the list Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, the other member of the Coolidge cabinet who was retained.

The senate without hesitation confirmed the eight names submitted. They are:

Henry Lewis Stimson of New York, secretary of state.

James William Good of Illinois, secretary of war.

William Dewitt Mitchell of Minnesota, attorney general.

Walter Folger Brown of Ohio, postmaster general.

Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy.

Ray Lyman Wilbur of California, secretary of the interior.

Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri, secretary of agriculture.

Robert Patterson Lamont of Illinois, secretary of commerce.

After a sharp debate the senate adopted a resolution offered by McKellar of Tennessee ordering the judiciary committee to investigate Secretary Mellon's right to continue in the cabinet without reappointment and to determine if he has violated an old law that prohibits treasury officials from engaging in any business. It was not believed in Washington that this action would bring about results adverse to Mr. Mellon. The secretary of the treasury, it was reported, intended to hold the office for not more than two years.

Since Mr. Stimson is on his way home from the Philippines, where he has been governor general, Secretary of State Kellogg consented to remain in office until his successor arrives in Washington and qualifies. In general the President's cabinet selections met with warm approval.

On Thursday President Hoover issued the call for the extraordinary session of congress, to open April 15. He said in the proclamation that the purpose is "to effect further agricultural relief and legislation for limited changes of the tariff."

During his first days in the White House Mr. Hoover received throngs of congratulating callers from all parts of the country, and also he settled down to the business of conducting the affairs of the nation. He told the newspaper correspondents he desired to continue the periodical press conferences and to develop them in directions that would assist both the press and the President. He conferred with Senator Smoot and Representative Tilson concerning the calling of the extraordinary session of congress for farm relief and tariff revision, and with Attorney General Mitchell concerning the appointment of the commission to investigate the administration of justice and especially the enforcement of prohibition. His emphatic words concerning law enforcement in his inaugural address were especially pleasing to all the church and dry organizations, and they presented him with their felicitations hand illumined on parchment and bound in tooled leather gold enamels. Mr. Hoover desires to place the entire prohibition enforcement machinery under the attorney general. This may require legislation, and the dry leaders in congress are not all in favor of this course.

MR. AND MRS. COOLIDGE, returning to their home in Northampton, Mass., were given an impromptu loving welcome by their neighbors that affected them deeply.

Both of them were sincerely glad to resume their unpretentious home life, and Mrs. Coolidge especially seemed gay and happy. To the reporters Mr. Coolidge said, interviewing himself, that he is not going to practice law in Northampton or anywhere else at present; that the several contracts he has made for magazine articles are all he contemplates now in that line; that he will not write a book and will not make any speeches. He will not travel in foreign countries this summer, believing there are plenty of interesting places in the United States to be seen.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, late Vice President, hastened back to Chicago and at once resumed work in the bank with which he was long connected. He was made chairman of the board. He declined to talk politics but vehemently denied that he intended to run for senator to succeed Charles S. Deneen. On March 28 General Dawes leaves for Santo Domingo as head of a commission of his own choosing to advise the Dominican government on financial problems.

REBELLION broke out in several states in Mexico and speedily reached alarming proportions. A number of governors and military chieftains joined in the movement, directed at the government of President Portes Gil and aimed particularly at what they called "Calles domination." They immediately ordered opened all the churches that had been closed by the Catholic authorities in protest against the religious laws which Calles, while President, put into effect. At first the rebels under General Aguirre gained possession of Vera Cruz and other important cities. Gen. Gonzalo Escobar was sent by the government to Monterey to combat the revolutionaries, but on arrival there he joined the rebels and was made military chief of the movement. President Portes Gil appointed Calles secretary of war, and under vigorous direction the federal troops regained possession of Monterey, Orizaba, and other strategic points. Aguirre in Vera Cruz state was deserted by most of his men, and Escobar was said to be surrounded by federal troops armies. The government issued a bulletin predicting the early collapse of the entire rebellion, and dispatches from Ambassador Morrow indicated the same belief.

It was stated at the White House in Washington that the new administration would continue to enforce the embargo on arms shipments to Mexican rebels that was maintained by President Coolidge, but that licensed arms shipments would be permitted to go forward to Mexico City if requested by the Mexican government. The State department said every effort was being made to prevent the smuggling of arms across the border.

THAT fuss over an alleged secret Franco-Belgian military treaty came to an end when the man who sold the document to a Utrecht newspaper was arrested and confessed that it was a forgery. He was set free by a Belgian Judge and declared he was really a secret provocateur of the Belgian government. The Dutch journalists caused a motion of censure on the Utrecht editor who published the forged paper.

TREATMENT of racial minorities of the League of Nations took up when it met in Geneva last week, but there was no prospect of action, for the council felt the problem was too big to be settled now and should be studied by a subcommittee. Sir Austen Chamberlain, British secretary for foreign affairs, said: "The rights of the minorities cannot be separated from their obligations, and they have to show that they have behaved loyally to the country of which they are part and given true allegiance to the country to which they are subject."

INSTEAD of whitewashing Gen. Umberto Nobile for the disaster of the dirigible Italia in the Arctic regions the Italian court of inquiry censured him severely. The report of the court is divided into three sections. The first deals with the causes of the accident, the second with the behavior of the survivors, and the third with the relief efforts. After stating that the loss of the dirigible was due to error in handling made at the moment of the accident, for which the commander of the expedition must take responsibility, the report passes to a consideration of the charges of cannibalism in connection with the disappearance of Dr. Finn Malmgreen, the Swedish scientist, and the third man with Capts. Alberto Mariano and Filippi Zappi on the Arctic ice.

Regarding General Nobile's action in allowing himself to be rescued first, the report says: "It cannot find plausible justification and it can only be explained, not justified, by conditions of physical or moral depression in which he was found which did not permit him to estimate the just value of his action, even though it was determined by the pressing invitation of Lundborg." Lieut. Einar-Paal Lundborg was the Swedish airman who took off Nobile.

CONDITIONS in Shantung province were so serious that the National government of China was reported fearful of defeat at the hands of General Chang's rebels and therefore trying hard to arrange a compromise by which further hostilities might be avoided. Meanwhile large numbers of government troops were being mobilized. The commander at Chefoo reiterated the charge that the Japanese were financing Chang.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., was the victor in the dramatic "war of the proxies" which reached its climax Thursday in Whiting, Ind. The final battle ground was the annual meeting of stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the man who went down to defeat was Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors. With about twice as many shares as Stewart could control, the Rockefeller forces ousted the colonel from the board, replacing him with Dr. W. M. Burton, inventor of the famous cracking process; and Stewart's close friend, L. L. Stephens, general counsel and director, also was put out. Stewart had proxies from 21,336 stockholders, the "little fellows"; but the Rockefeller proxies, though only half that number, were from the rich men and corporations and easily controlled the situation. Stewart had the satisfaction of presenting a report that showed the company had just closed the most prosperous year in its history and he was uproariously applauded by his supporters.

THOMAS TAGGERT, for many years the leader of the Democracy of Indiana, passed away at his home in Indianapolis at the age of seventy-three years after a long illness. Starting business life in a lunch room in Xenia, he became a very wealthy man and a power in his party both in the state and in the nation. He was given the credit for making Woodrow Wilson President, and Thomas R. Marshall, twice Vice President, said his success in politics was due to Taggart. Rose Edwin Clapp, former United States senator from Minnesota, died in Washington where he had practiced law since leaving the senate in 1917. Among other recent deaths were those of Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, in New York; and of David D. Buick of Detroit, a pioneer in the automobile industry.

JUST before he left office, Attorney General Sargent granted freedom on parole to Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, who was under a term of eighteen months in Atlanta penitentiary for conspiring to defraud the government in the handling of German property after the World war. Miller was convicted in 1927 and began serving his sentence last April.

IN SUMMING up the work of the late Seventieth congress it is found that it authorized new expenditures totaling more than a billion dollars during the next decade. The chief authorizations included the following:

Mississippi flood control project, $325,000,000.

The 15 cruiser construction bill, $274,000,000.

The Boulder dam project, $165,000,000.

Public buildings and army structures, $175,000,000.

Compensation for German ships, patents, and radio stations, $100,000,000.

River and harbor projects, $72,000,000.

Increased capital for Mississippi barge line, $10,000,000.

Bobbed Her Age

New York.—Irving Cole is seeking an annulment on the ground that his bride bobbed her age and not her hair, in effect. He avers she was thirty-five instead of twenty-seven, as represented.

CAPITOL GUIDE CAN GIVE THE ANSWER

Old-Timer Has Ready Reply for Every Tourist.

Washington.—A little girl of seven came down from Massachusetts the other day to visit her grandfather. He met her at the train. As the two emerged from the Union station the little girl glimpsed the dome of the National Capitol in the distance, and with a cry of delight turned to the old man.

"Grandpa, I know what that place is."

He looked at her with interest.

"That's your capitol," the little one said. "Your capitol."

And "grandpa"—Capt. B. J. Cady, chief of guides for more than 50 years at the National Capitol, admits that he regards the building in pretty much the same way.

Took Post in Hayes' Regime.

Rutherford B. Hayes was President of the United States when Captain Cady took up his post in the rotunda of the Capitol building. That was 50 years ago. Since that time Captain Cady has conducted untold thousands of people through the many interesting corridors and chambers of this structure.

To sit and talk with Captain Cady is to obtain an unforgettable picture of the great events and outstanding figures in the last half century of America's national life. He has observed all of them at close range during this 50-year period, and talks of them with as much ease as he uses in describing one of Pompeii's paintings.

But it is his experiences as a guide that he delights most to tell of. His daily contact with people from every section of the country affords him a rare opportunity to study the tourist. He is called upon to answer as many foolish questions as any other man in the United States. And just how foolish some of these questions prepounded by tourists can be no one knows better than Captain Cady.

Always an Answer Ready.

Until the other day he thought he had been asked every possible question about the Capitol building, but one visitor popped a brand new one. He was asked:

"How much does this building weigh?"

Not daunted, the captain cheerily answered:

"Approximately 900,785,210 pounds." The chap walked away, perfectly satisfied.

He is frequently asked, after a party has been shown both the house and senate chambers, to point out the place where congress meets. More than once a visitor has requested an introduction to a member or representative from his home district when that senator or representative is not a member of congress, but the state legislature.

Couples on their honeymoon flock to Washington and Captain Cady entertains them. He has become an expert in picking out the bride and groom from among the others in the party.

Would Inflict 10,000 Goats on North Carolina

Kinston, N. C.—D. Eugene Wood Kinston sportsman, would have the general assembly of North Carolina spend $10,000 to buy 10,000 goats and turn them loose in the coves and the western part of the state in the hope that the number would increase to 100,000 in ten years.

He believes, does Mr. Wood, that the goats would:

Rid the state of weeds and under growth and thus beautify woods and natural parks.

Eradicate snakes and other pests by eating up weeds and things that snakes lurk in.

Give the mosquito population a setback by eating weeds in swamps and allowing the sun to dry up the water puddles.

And, another thing, they would provide a new supply of game, he says, asking:

"If you don't believe it try to catch a tame billy goat when he doesn't want to be caught."

French Rush to Defend the Innocent Oyster

Paris, France.—France has rushed to the defense of the oyster against attacks by British medical experts. F. Borde, a French oyster magnate on behalf of the republic takes vigorous issue with the British savants. He declares that oyster vitamines are of "little importance."

The research work, said M Bordo of Madame Randoin and Doctor Portier of the Sorbonne university, is a skeptical world that thy oyster can stand a storm of censure on the subject. He added that American experiments had disclosed the existence of vita mines A and B.

Ancient Tombs Dug Up on Playgrounds Site

Varese, Italy.—A number of tombs of the Gallo-Celtic era have just been discovered at Sesto Calende in the course of preparing the new sport ground for the "ballilla" or Fascist Boy Scouts.

The tombs contained funeral urns and vases of rudimentary style. More interesting was the small collection of arms, shields, bucklers swords and other warlike implements seldom come to light in the largest of the tombs. Some worked bronzes of Etruscan or certain fineness were also discovered.

65-Foot Tree Moved 6 Miles and Replanted

Cold Spring, N. Y.—An elm tree 65 feet in height nd with a spread a third as much, was replanted on the sanitary piece of G. V. Fowlers.

The tree was taken from the Fenton Smith homestead on Curning road the work of uprooting being directed by tree experts from the West. A dozen workmen with hoisting and hauling machinery brought the tree six miles from the homestead of the Perkins estate.

Calf Has Three Tails

Whitebird, Idaho.—A three-tailed calf was born recently on the George Wyckoff ranch here. Two tails are on the right shoulder and the other where a tail should be. Otherwise, the animal is normal.

Time to Uncork

Europe is experimenting in building houses of cork. First thing we know burglars will all be carrying cork screws as part of their felonious equipment.—Los Angeles Times.

Favor Was Appreciated

They say courtesy is a dying amen ity. On the other hand, a gabby gentleman in Kansas City recently concluded an unusually long conversation as follows; "Thanks for listening."

Something New

Very unlike home Appomattox Restaurant. The more we have to feed the better we feel. Give us a trial.

Cawthorn & Caldwell
Appomattox, Virginia

TRUSTEES' SALE

By authority vested in us by deed of trust dated on 12th day of September, 1922, by Henry J. Walker and his wife, Elsie M. Walker, which deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of Appomattox County, in book 22, at page 560, default having been made in the payment of the debt therein secured and having been required to do so by the holder of said debt, we will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of Appomattox Court House, Va., on Saturday, March 30th, 1929, at 11 A. M., the following described real estate conveyed in said deed of trust.

First—That certain tract of land situated in Clover Hill District, Appomattox County, Va., containing 11 acres, more or less, known as a part of the Cornelia Y. Childress tract about two miles north of Pamplin, Va., adjoining the lands of D. H. Mann estate, Moses Watkins, Macca B. Childress estate and others, it being the same land conveyed by Macca B. Childress and J. D. Childress by deed of record in said Clerk's Office in deed book 9 at page 498.

Second—That certain tract or parcel of land containing 10 acres, adjoining the above described tract conveyed by deed from Macca B. Childress and her husband of record in said Clerk's Office in deed book 13 at page 23, to which record reference is made for further description of this tract.

Third—That certain tract of 46 acres adjoining the above tract and the lands of J. H. Walker and others and particularly described by plat recorded along with deed from said J. H. Walker to said Henry J. Walker and his wife, Elsie M. Walker, which deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of Appomattox County, in book 22, at page 560, default having been made in the payment of the debt therein secured and having been required to do so by the holder of said debt, we will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of Appomattox Court House, Va., on Saturday, March 30th, 1929, at 11 A. M., the following described real estate conveyed